JULY, 1786. THE NUMB. 2929.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1786.

Meſſieurs. HALL AND SELLERS,

By republiſhing the following eſſay, in which the *folly*, *miſchief* and *danger* of paper money are fully laid open, in your Gazette, you will oblige many of your cuſtomers. A. B.

THOUGHTS ON PAPER MONEY.

WHEN the Children of Iſrael croſſed the Red Sea, they conſidered themſelves as ſecured from every other danger. But in this they were ſoon miſtaken. They met with powerful enemies---with fiery ſerpents, and with famine; which diminiſhed their number ſo that only two of them entered into the promiſed land.

The inhabitants of the United States ſeem to have acted like the Children of Iſrael. They have ſuppoſed that the mere declaration of independence was to make them free, and that all the dangers and difficulties of eſtabliſhing a new empire were to ceaſe with the war. In this they have been miſtaken. There are many enemies more formidable than Britiſh armies, and more inſidious than American tories, yet to be encountered and vanquiſhed. Theſe enemies come forth under various forms. At preſent they appear in a ſhape that threatens the diſſolution of the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of our country, and with theſe our freedom and independence. The creature ſo pregnant with miſchief is PAPER MONEY.

I ſhall conſider this ſpecies of money in a two-fold light. 1ſt. As *unequal* in value to gold and ſilver, and 2dly, as *equal* to gold and ſilver in value.

Paper money, when it circulates of an inferior value to gold and ſilver, produces the following evils.

1. It promotes ſpeculation, and thereby employs a quantity of money which might be uſefully employed in commerce, agriculture and manufactures.

2. It prevents *private* loans, which, in former times, were the great ſource of the improvement and proſperity of our country: For while a depreciated paper money is in circulation, there will always exiſt an apprehenſion of a tender law.

3. It promotes unlawful uſury; for this is the natural conſequence of the dread of a tender law. Exorbitant intereſt is the only conſideration that can be oppoſed to this fear.

4. It prevents the union of the ſtates being encreaſed and ſtrengthened by commerce; for no man hereafter will touch the money of a ſiſter ſtate, without being acquainted with her ſyſtem of laws with reſpect to finance, or without a regular correſpondence with the demagogue of each ſtate.

5. It prevents all intercourſe and commerce with foreigners, which, in the preſent ſtate of this country, muſt ſoon end in the deſtruction of our farmers.

6. It leads our farmers to ſeclude their gold and ſilver for years from the light of the ſun, and our monied men to ſend their caſh to the banks of Europe.

7. It produces delay in the payment and collection of taxes: for the more the money can be depreciated, the eaſier we pay our taxes. The Impoſt and exciſe, I believe, were paid punctually in ſpecie, till the lure of paper money produced a delay which finally eluded the tax by its depreciation. I ſhall ſay nothing here of the great opportunities which a depreciated paper currency affords to collectors and treaſurers, to enrich themſelves by the well known practice of *money-changing*.

8. It encreaſes the price of proviſions and keeps up rents; for while the landlords and market-people are uncertain what kind of money will be offered to them, they take care to aſk ſuch prices as will prevent their loſing any thing by depreciation---hence they receive by far too much when they are paid in ſpecie.

9. But the greateſt evil of a depreciated paper currency remains to be mentioned. It deſtroys the morals of our citizens---creates extravagance---produces endleſs diſputes and frauds---multiplies law-ſuits---promotes art and chicanery in buſineſs---and thereby prepares us for ariſtocracy and ſlavery.

I come now to conſider the effects of paper money when it circulates *equal* to gold and ſilver. Its natural operation is to produce debt, and dependence upon the nations of Europe. While gold and ſilver are only mediums of trade, our imports and exports will mutually balance and check each other; but when goods can be purchaſed by our farmers, and bills of exchange by our merchants, with paper money, manufactured by ourſelves, it will always be preferred to the produce of our country; and hence our debt in Europe will always be in an exact proportion to the quantity and credit of our paper money. The late war found the middle ſtates labouring under a very heavy debt to Great-Britain, owing entirely to the quantity and credit of our paper currency, while Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which had no medium of trade but gold and ſilver, owed little or nothing to Great-Britain. We ſee every day the effects of theſe debts in Pennſylvania, in the bankruptcy and diſtreſs of merchants once reſpectable for their property and induſtry. Theſe debts are the old and ſtubborn offspring of our paper emiſſions before the war.

I ſhall now reply to the arguments that are uſually brought in favour of a paper currency. 1ſt. We are told that a LOAN-OFFICE is abſolutely neceſſary to improve the ſtate, and to prevent the ruin of debtors, and that this cannot be eſtabliſhed without paper money.

I am a friend to a Loan-Office in all ſtates which have *new* lands to ſettle. Theſe lands will not command private loans till their value is determined by cultivation, and encreaſed by buildings and other improvements. But in the preſent ſituation of our country, I maintain that this Loan-Office can only be ſupported by ſpecie; and this ſpecie may be eaſily procured from a variety of ſources, provided the ſprings of induſtry and confidence in government are opened by the annihilation of paper money. The Loan-Office in Pennſylvania formerly ſupplied only a few hundred thouſand pounds to the new ſettlers and farmers. The principal fund for loans was always found in individuals. Near two millions of pounds were ſuppoſed to be upon private bonds and mortgages in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the year 1774. This immenſe ſum was the machine that formed, conducted, and invigorated near one half of the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the ſtate. The Loan Office was only a drop in the bucket, compared with this ocean of private credit. Now, by upholding a Loan-Office, we graſp a drop and loſe an ocean.

This thought is new, and deſerves our moſt faithful attention. A paper Loan-Office, and private credit, for the reaſons that have been mentioned, cannot exiſt together. A Loan-Office alone, if it emitted gold and ſilver inſtead of paper, cannot be equal to all the demands of our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. Private loans are of ten times more conſequence than a Loan-Office, as they bring ten times more money into circulation. They muſt therefore be revived and ſupported, as the principal baſis of the proſperity of their country. And they can be revived and ſupported only by begetting confidence in government, and between man and man, and by baniſhing the fear of a tender law, and this can only be done by annihilating paper money.

2. Let it not be urged here that Pennſylvania flouriſhed formerly under a Loan-Office. Pennſylvania then conſiſted of a few families, among whom government had its full operation, and who were ſeldom deficient in their engagements to the ſtate. The caſe is widely different now. What laws can be made under our feeble conſtitution to compel the *early* and *punctual* payment of the intereſt or principal of money lent to ſettlers above 300 miles from the ſeat of government? But further---Our trade was *formerly* carried on with men of our own country, and who ſpoke our own language. But *now* we trade with men of all countries and languages. It is incumbent upon us therefore to uſe a currency in our commerce with them which ſpeaks a language that is alike intelligible in all countries. Philadelphia was almoſt the only port known to foreigners three years ago. Is it not probable that our paper money has driven the trade of Europe to the ports of the ſouthern and eaſtern ſtates? For it was in Pennſylvania that paper money ſince the peace firſt ſpread terror among the commercial nations of Europe.

It is truly diverting to hear ſome men wiſh that we had not a ſilver dollar or guinea in our country, in order to favor the credit and circulation of our paper money. Theſe men put me in mind of a ſtory I once heard of a man who contended that a ſaw-duſt pudding was better than a flour pudding; becauſe it lay longer in the ſtomach, and thereby ſtrengthened the ſyſtem more than aliment compoſed of flour, which was ſoon diſcharged by the different outlets of the body. In proportion as paper money acquires the credit and value of ſpecie, we expel ſpecie from our country. But we do more,---we create a foreign debt in proportion to the quantity we emit of paper money, and thereby entail poverty, dependence and ſlavery upon our country.

There is one evil which attends the want of private loans, which has never been mentioned. While it leads ſome of our monied men to lodge their caſh in foreign banks, it leads others to inveſt it in real property, and thereby to eſtabliſh an influence that favors ariſtocracy. There are now three times the number of tenants to be found in all the old counties of the ſtate, that there were before the war. This dependant claſs of people are created only by the impoſſibility of borrowing money upon intereſt, which formerly was the principal ſource of the freeholds; and of courſe, of the free and independent ſpirit of our country.

What ſhould we think of a man who would prefer breaſt milk and pap for food, becauſe he once thrived upon that diet? We act the ſame abſurd part by ſubſtituting paper money for gold and ſilver. It is the pap and breaſt milk of feeble colonies. Independent ſtates ſhould turn with diſguſt from the ſlimſy diet. Where is the independent nation in the world, except the Americans, that now uſes a paper currency? The gold and ſilver of the whole world are at our ſervice. Heaven has delivered us in kindneſs from the danger and drudgery of mines, and has commanded the whole world to *dig*---to *refine*---and to *coin* for US. The produce of our country is a more inexhauſtible fund for ſpecie than the mines of *Potoſi* or *Peru*.

While our induſtry overbalences our extravagance, or, in other words, while our exports are greater than our imports, there will be a perpetual influx of ſpecie among us. Bills of exchange will be the thermometer that will determine the quantity neceſſary for our trade and happineſs. When we have too much ſpecie, produce will be high, and caſh will be exported. When ſpecie is ſcarce, produce will fall, and our remittances for our imports will be in bills of exchange. Paper money forms the wings of ſpecie. It haſtens its flight from our country. Nor is this all---It produces a debt to Europe exactly proportioned to its quantity, as was mentioned under a former head.

I have ſaid that I am a friend to a loan-office in all ſtates that have *new* lands to ſettle. I conſider it as eſſential to their proſperity---but when theſe ſtates become *large* and *independent*, this loan-office muſt be eſtabliſhed (for the reaſons that have been, and for others which might be given) only in ſpecie.---I conſider the eſtabliſhment of a loan-office in Pennſylvania, upon theſe principles, as a matter of unbounded good conſequences to the ſtate. Fifty thouſand pounds, or even a much leſs ſum in ſpecie, appropriated every year by a loan-office for the *ſettlement* of our *new* lands, would in a few years fill every corner of the ſtate with farmers, and cauſe our wilderneſſes to bloom and bloſſom like a roſe. How great muſt be the produce, and how extenſive the commerce of Pennſylvania, when every navigable ſtream and road of the ſtate ſhall be covered with boats and waggons loaded with the fruits of the induſtry of our inhabitants.---I do not mean to confine the benefits of the loan-office by law to the ſettlers,---but if we reſtore confidence in government, by baniſhing the fear of a tender law, and calling in all our paper money, we ſhall ſoon create a fund among individuals, large enough for the demands of all the farmers, merchants and manufacturers in the ſtate. There are now many hundred thouſand pounds in ſpecie looked up in Pennſylvania, which in a few years would be lent upon bonds and mortgages, provided we would ſatisfy the holders of this money that their bonds would not be cancelled with paper.

I know it is a common thing to abuſe brokers and ſpeculators for ſelling our paper money at a diſcount, and our farmers for refuſing to take it for the produce of their lands. In the former caſe we miſtake the effect for the cauſe. It is a depreciated currency that creates brokers and ſpeculators, and not brokers and ſpeculators that create depreciation of our currency. As for our farmers, they ſhew their wiſdom in refuſing to take paper money for their produce. A merchant finds his money profitable to him in proportion to the quickneſs with which he parts with it; but the caſe is widely different with the farmer. His profits depend upon his keeping his money in his deſk, till he accumulates enough of it to add to the ſize or number of his farms. Now paper money will not anſwer this purpoſe. It has had the ſtain of depreciation ſtamped on it, which cannot be removed while there lives a man that can detail the calamities that were produced by it during the late war. A farmer therefore miſtakes his true intereſt that takes more paper money for his produce, than is ſufficient to pay his taxes, or to purchaſe a *few* pounds of ſugar and tea for his family.

It is equally abſurd to abuſe the bank of North-America for depreciating our paper money. There is no bank in New-Jerſey, and yet the paper money of that ſtate paſſes at a diſcount of 20 per cent. It is no uncommon thing for a deluded people to trace their misfortunes to falſe cauſes. A poor man who fell from his horſe in riding between *Edenburgh* and *Leith*, and broke his leg, curſed the union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland for it. In the beginning of the reign of the preſent King of England, the mobs of London curſed Lord *Bute* as the cauſe of all their bad weather.

Let not the public creditors be alarmed at any thing contained in this eſſay. I am pleading their cauſe, for I belong to this claſs of citizens. I am contending for the payment of our intereſt in ſpecie, inſtead of paper money. By this means we ſhall receive not only from 6 to 20 per cent. according to the tenure by which we hold our certificates, but we ſhall appreciate the principal of our certificates into ſpecie, which will be an immenſe advantage to us, eſpecially to ſuch of us as depoſited our ALL in the funds in the doubtful and gloomy year of 1777. It is to no purpoſe to ſay that money that is well funded will preſerve its credit. What money was ever better funded than our laſt emiſſion of paper, and yet we ſee and feel its depreciation. But in the preſent ſtate of language, and with our imperfect means of diffuſing knowledge in Pennſylvania, how are farmers to know any thing about funds, or the quantity of money that is in circulation. Beſides, in the fluctuation of power and principles which have lately characterized Pennſylvania, who will truſt a law beyond the duration of our annual Aſſembly? Nor let it be ſaid that the depreciation of our money is only from 5 to 10 per cent. Theſe diſcounts form the profits of moſt occupations. The loſs of this profit, therefore, muſt, in four trades out of five, produce bankruptcy and beggary.

If the reaſonings I have thrown out have their due weight, our road to ſafety and proſperity will be ſhort and eaſy. Let the preſent paper currency be received agreeably to law till the whole of it is taken out of circulation, and afterwards let our laws in reſpect to taxes, revenue, contracts, and commerce, know no other money than gold and ſilver. NESTOR.

This Day is Publiſhed, Printed and to be Sold by

ROBERT AITKEN,

At *Pope's Head*, Market-ſtreet,

A beautiful *Second Volume*, in 4to. with *Copperplates*, of the

TRANSACTIONS

of the *American Philoſophical Society:*

Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge. Price, in boards, 20*ſ*. Thoſe who purchaſe numbers will have the uſual allowance made to Bookſellers. Contents of Volume II.

A LETTER on the cauſes and cure of ſmokey chimneys.
Explanation of an optical deception.
Deſcription of the White mountains in New-Hampſhire.
Deſcription of a remarkable rock and caſcade, near the weſtern ſide of the Youghiogeny river.
Letter, propoſing a ſlowly ſenſible hygrometer for certain purpoſes.
Deſcription of a new ſtove for burning of pitcoal, and conſuming all its ſmoke.
A theory of lightning and thunder ſtorms.
Theory of water-ſpouts.
Experiments on evaporation, and meteorological obſervations made at Bradfield in New-England.
A letter containing meteorological obſervations.
Deſcription of a machine for meaſuring a ſhip's way thro' the ſea.
Account of an electrical eel, or the torpedo of Surinam.
Obſervations on the Numb fiſh, or torporific eel.
A letter concerning a remarkable meteor ſeen in Virginia and Pennſylvania.
Deſcription of the grotto at Swatara.
An account of ſome experiments on magnetiſm.
New method of placing a meridian mark.
Account of a worm in a horſe's eye.
An improved method of quilling a harpſicord.
Obſervations on a comet lately diſcovered.
Extract of a letter, containing obſervations on *Aurora Borealis*.
A letter containing experiments and obſervations upon what are commonly called the Sweet Springs.
A letter on the preſerving of parſnips by drying.
An optical problem.
An enquiry into the cauſe of the increaſe of bilious and intermitting fevers in Pennſylvania, with hints for preventing them.
An account of the late Dr. *Hugh Martin's* cancer powder, with brief obſervations on cancers.
Mayeri obſervationes aſtronomicæ.
Obſervations on the cauſe and cure of the tetanus.
Letter, concerning chimneys.
Obſervations on the annual paſſage of herrings.
Obſervation on a ſolar and lunar eclipſe.
An account of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, June 1769, as obſerved at Newbury, in Maſſachuſetts.
An eaſy and accurate method of finding a true meridian line, and thence the variation of the compaſs.
Aſtronomical obſervations.
A letter, with a memoir on the diſcovery of America.
The antiſeptic virtues of vegetable acid and marine ſalt combined, in various diſorders accompanied with putridity.
Medical hiſtory of the cortex ruber, or red bark.
A letter, containing ſundry maritime obſervations.
Account of two hearts found in one partridge.
Conjectures concerning wind and water ſpouts, tornadoes and hurricanes.
The whole proceſs of the ſilk worm, from the egg to the cocoon.
The art of making anatomical preparations by corroſion.
Of a living ſnake in a living horſe's eye, and of other unuſual productions of animals.
Some account of a motley coloured, or pyed negro girl and mulattoe boy, exhibited before the ſociety in the month of May, 1784, for their examination, from the hiſtory given of them by their owner.
Extract of a letter on an improved ſea compaſs.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Miffin's place, near the two mile ſtone, on Germantown road, about 7 weeks ago, a brown COW, with black ſtreaks, a white face, and the top of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE DEAMER.

CHARLESTON, *(South Carolina) June* 28.

A diabolical villain this morning ſet fire to the attic ſtory of an empty houſe in Chamber's Alley, by means of a quantity of ſhavings. Happily it was diſcovered time enough to prevent the terrible conſequences that muſt otherwiſe have enſued; the miſcreant is not yet diſcovered.

Laſt night between the hours of eleven and twelve a moſt dangerous attempt was made on the houſe of Mr. George Roſs, in Tradd-ſtreet. The burner was taken out of the lamp before his door, which was ſet directly under it, together with a parcel of ſhavings, and which immediately took fire, but three gentlemen fortunately coming up, they immediately extinguiſhed the flames, and prevented the diabolical deſign from being compleated.

We hear that a proclamation will be publiſhed to-morrow, by order of his Honor the Intendant, offering a reward of 1000 dollars, for apprehending the incendiaries who placed the lamp and ſhavings againſt Mr. Roſs's door in Tradd-ſtreet.

June 29. Tueſday night about 9 o'clock, two ruffians, armed with piſtols, entered the houſe of Mr. Kilcoffin, known by the name of the 13 mile houſe, and robbed him of eight half joes, five guineas, and about eight pounds in the paper medium, and as many ſmall articles as they could conveniently carry off. One of the villains had on a red coat, the other a dark brown.

SAVANNAH, June 22.

On Monday laſt, the 19th day of June, died at his ſeat, near Savannah, NATHANIEL GREENE, Eſq; late Major General in the Army of the United States; and on Tueſday morning his remains were brought to town to be interred. The melancholy account of his death was made known by the diſcharge of minute guns from Fort Wayne; the ſhipping in the harbour had their colours half maſted; the ſhops and ſtores in the town were ſhut; and every claſs of citizens, ſuſpending their ordinary occupations, united in giving teſtimonies of the deepeſt ſorrow.

The ſeveral military corps of the town, and a great part of the militia of Chatham county, attended the funeral, and moved in the following proceſſion:

The Corps of Artillery,
The Light Infantry,
The Militia of Chatham County,
Clergyman and Phyſicians,
Band of Muſic;
The CORPSE and Pall Bearers,
Eſcorted on each ſide by a Company of Dragoons;
The principal Mourners,
The Members of the CINCINNATI as Mourners,
The Speaker of the Aſſembly,
And other Civil Officers of the State,
CITIZENS and STRANGERS.

About five o'clock the whole proceeded, the Muſic playing the Dead March in Saul, and the Artillery firing minute guns as it advanced. When the Military reached the vault which the body was to be entombed, they opened to the right and left, and, reſting on reverſed arms, let it paſs through. The funeral ſervice being performed, and the corpſe depoſited, thirteen diſcharges from the artillery, and three from the muſquetry, cloſed the ſcene. The whole was conducted with a ſolemnity ſuitable to the occaſion.

With reſpect to the public character of this great man, it is ſo well known, by the diſtinguiſhed ſervices he has rendered his country, that it requires, and indeed can receive, no addition from what might be ſaid here. As to his private virtues, they will live in the remembrance of all his fellow citizens.

General Greene left behind him a wife and five children, the eldeſt of whom is about eleven years. The loſs of ſuch a man, to ſuch a family, muſt be truly afflicting!

"Thy darts, O Death! that fly *promiſc'ous* round,
"In ſuch *a victim* many others wound."

Immediately after the interment of the General, the Members of the Cincinnati retired to the Coffee-Houſe, and came to the following reſolution:

On motion, That as a token of the high reſpect and veneration in which this Society hold the memory of their late illuſtrious Brother, Major General Greene, deceaſed, George Waſhington Greene, his eldeſt ſon, be admitted a Member of this Society, to take his ſeat on his arriving at the age of eighteen years:

Reſolved, therefore, unanimouſly, That he be admitted a Member of the Cincinnati, and that he may take his ſeat in the Society on his arriving at the age of eighteen: That this reſolve be publiſhed in the Georgia Gazette, and that the Secretary tranſmit a copy of the ſame to the ſeveral State Societies, and to the guardian of the ſaid George Waſhington Greene.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, June 20, 1786.

The Honorable Major General GREENE (whoſe memory ought to be *ſacredly* dear to every citizen of *America*, and reſpected by every lover of the rights of mankind) having departed this life, the Colonel, from a ſenſe ſufficient honor cannot be paid his remains, but what is in the power of the regiment ought to be done, requeſts the regiment to exert themſelves on *the occaſion*.

The regiment will parade in the Church Square, the Infantry equally divided into eight platoons, and marched off with ſhouldered arms to the front of Major Pendleton's houſe on the Bay, from whence the proceſſion will take place: The Dragoons and Artillery will proceed in front of the regiment: When the proceſſion begins the Light Infantry will conduct the *Corpſe*, with reverſed arms, to the left of the regiment; it being received, they file off to the right and left, and take their former poſt in front of the battalion: The whole will then march off, with reverſed arms, the Artillery advancing, firing minute guns, till they arrive at the place of interment: The Dragoons will flank the corpſe on the right and left, Muſic playing a ſolem dirge. The proceſſion being arrived at the place of burial, the regiment will file off to the right and left, face inwards, and reſt on their arms, ſo as to let the corpſe, pall-bearers, mourners, citizens, &c. paſs through: The corpſe being depoſited, and funeral rites executed, the regiment will cloſe their files, march up on the right of the vault, and give three general diſcharges, the Artillery at the ſame time firing thirteen rounds in honor of this truly great and good man: The regiment will then march off with trailed arms to the place of parade, ſhoulder, and be diſcharged.

BEN. FISHBOURN, Major C. C. M.

PETERSBURGH, *July* 6.

A gentleman juſt from Kentucky informs, that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May laſt, they came into the neighburhood of Stroud's, and ſtole a number of horſes; but being purſued by a party, under the command of Captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white man were killed, and the horſes retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition: That in a very ſhort time after the Indians killed and ſcalped a white woman, who lived near a place called the Crab-Orchards.

NORFOLK *(Virginia) July* 5.

From a late London paper.---According to the accounts at the Bullion office it appears that there has been remitted from America, in ſpecie, i. e. dollars of ſilver, ſince the concluſion of the late peace, upwards of one million two hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds ſterling. This is one proof that America is not in a deſpicable ſituation, at leaſt to ſuch a degree as has been induſtriouſly circulated, in order to depreciate the value of a commercial connection with them.

BOSTON.

July 5. Laſt week, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the very important queſtion on the propriety of veſting the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with the power of levying the ſupplementary aids to the impoſt of five per cent. was paſſed in the affirmative, by a large majority, after a long and tedious debate.---The oppoſition was maintained on the old ground of the danger of truſting too much to that body, for fear of the abuſe which might happen; and though every thing was urged to the contrary, on every point which had any reference to the queſtion, ſtill the minority voted with the ſame ſang froid as if nothing had been ſaid to induce conviction. This queſtion has involved every feeling, and every principle, by which the boſom of the patriot, or the head of the politician can be affected. Our honor; our faith; the gratitude due to the army, and the firm whigs which had received theſe ſecurities as pay when the public had no other money to give them; the ſcandalous neglect in providing ways and means to diſcharge even the intereſt of this debt by which they had depreciated; and above all, the dirty tricks of trying to lead the government to avail itſelf of this very depreciation which their own improvidence had occaſioned---theſe conſtituted ſome of the many topics inſiſted on by the friends to the union---While the abſurd idea of mortgaging their conſtituents was the only pretended difficulty, on the other ſide; tho' the real one was to take no meaſures to ſupport our public faith, and thus to ſuffer the credit of the continent and the ſtate to be annihilated.

CHARLESTOWN *(Maſſachuſetts) June* 30.

"Never were there a people on earth who poſſeſſed greater advantages than thoſe of the United States. Never was there a path more plain, or means more ſimple, fully ſufficient to eſtabliſh our proſperity and happineſs, than thoſe which preſent themſelves to us. Heaven, by the advantages put in our power, does almoſt compel us to be a happy people: While we ſeem to turn our backs on our advantages, ſeek the dark ſide of the cloud, and magnify our difficulties,---Eſtabliſh but public faith and credit, and public confidence will follow, for they are concomitants of each other.---The ſalutary effects will be immediately diffuſed and felt among the people; a chearful air will be diſplayed in every countenance; trade, commerce and agriculture will flouriſh: While our republic becomes reſpectable, both at home and abroad."

July 4. If, to lateſt ages, we retain the ſpirit which gave our Independence birth; if, taught by the fatal evils that have ſubverted ſo many mighty ſtates, we learn to ſacrifice our deareſt intereſts in our country's cauſe---enjoin on our children a ſolemn veneration of her laws, as, next to adoration of their God, the great concern of man, and ſeal the precept with our laſt, expiring breath---theſe ſtates, that even now enlighten half the world, ſhall ſhine, a glorious conſtellation, in this weſtern hemiſphere, till ſtars and ſuns ſhall ſhine no more, and all the kingdoms of this globe ſhall vaniſh like a ſcroll.

On Saturday laſt, the bill for ſuſpending the operation of the "act for the regulation of navigation and commerce," paſſed the Houſe, with a proviſo for its being again in force, as ſoon as the plan is come into by all the ſtates.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The great truths, ſays a correſpondent, that Americans are allies to Britain, and an independent ſelf-governing nation---being ſelf-evident, one would imagine reiterated aſſertions entirely needleſs; yet, ſurpriſing as it may be, notwithſtanding the tedious, but glorious conflict, and the expence of blood and treaſure to purchaſe this alieniſm and independence, and notwithſtanding that hundreds of bunches of faithful quills have been worn to their ſtumps in the act of regiſtering, on as many quires of virgin paper, the hazardous enterpriſe and acquiſition, and the new additional and conſequential duties from this alieniſm and independence iſſuing, thouſands there are, at this late period, who have not (either from wilfulneſs or ignorance) the leaſt conception of their being ſpiritual facts. We grumble and are aſtoniſhed, that other nations do not ſeek our proſperity, at the expence of their own? Can any thing be more ridiculous than to ſuppoſe the nation, in particular, from which we have alienated, ſhould ſtudy our happineſs! Had we laws of our own, and thoſe rigorouſly carried into execution, they would gain reſpect and beget dignity. I intended further to comment upon the ſubject, but obſerving a paragraph in a piece ſigned Impartialis, in the Pennſylvania Herald of laſt week, which is perhaps couched in better terms than I am capable of, I have extracted it verbatim, as follows:

"The reſtriction of the trade of America to, and ſeizure of her veſſels in the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, however injurious it is for the preſent, might have been eaſily foreſeen. Americans, as has been frequently obſerved, by becoming independent, became to all intents and purpoſes aliens relatively to Great-Britain. The old laws reſtricting aliens from colonial intercourſe, are thoſe alone which operate to the excluſion of American bottoms from the Weſt-Indies. Theſe temporary regulations, which admit American produce in Britiſh bottoms, are actually a relaxation of ſeverities that hold againſt all other nations.---This, then, being the caſe, America has little reaſon to hope for any change in her favor, unleſs ſhe can oblige Britain to open her ports in the Weſt-Indies to American veſſels of certain deſcriptions. How is this to be done? By veſting Congreſs with full powers to regulate the trade of foreign nations with America. This, and this alone, can turn the balance in favor of America, which has ſo long fatally vibrated againſt her. Were Congreſs poſſeſſed of this power, the firſt ſtep neceſſary to be taken would be, to prohibit Britiſh veſſels from carrying Britiſh or Weſt-India produce to any part of the United States, until a full power was granted for American veſſels freely to carry American produce to any part of the European or Weſt-India dominions of Britain.----This would ſpeedily effect a long wanted alteration in American affairs.---Whenever the intercourſe between America, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, has been introduced on the tapis in the Britiſh Parliament, the enemies of American navigation have never dared to offer ſuch an inſult to the common ſenſe of their hearers, as to pretend that the Weſt-Indies could diſpenſe with ſupplies from America. However ſtrongly inclined to exaggerate the riſing conſequence and manifold advantages of Nova-Scotia, New-Bruniwick, Cape-Breton, &c. &c. it would be too glaring an abſurdity to pretend that they could furniſh the lumber, flour, &c. &c. neceſſary, in leſs than perhaps a century to come. The main prop of the ſyſtem is, that America is not prepared to offer any terms, and that temporary regulations will be ſufficient until ſhe is. This is the bane of the ſtates. Congreſs have not the powers neceſſary, and it is fruitleſs to expect that all the ſtates will agree to reſtrict Britiſh ſhips individually."

July 14. Diſſentions of a very alarming nature now prevail in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, occaſioned, it ſeems, by its late emiſſion of paper bills.---The Aſſembly, which met at Newport on the 26th ult. paſſed an act, whereby every perſon who ſhall, by declining to receive them at their nominal value, or by any ways, means or manner whatever, diſcourage of diſcountenance the paſſing of the ſaid bills, or in any degree depreciate them, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the ſum of ten pounds lawful money; and if convicted of a ſecond offence, to be rendered incapable to elect, or be elected, to any offies of honor, truſt or profit within the ſtate, and to forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred pounds.

The above act was paſſed in the lower houſe, by a majority of ſix. The deputies of the town of Providence proteſted againſt it, conceiving it to be introductive of ſuch penalties to enforce obedience as would diſgrace the courts of Tripoli and Algiers. The proteſt was rejected, by the two houſes, as diſreſpectful, and, by a large majority, refuſed admiſſion on the files.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 19.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, July 10.

"On Friday laſt his Excellency the Governor communicated the following *important information* to the Honorable the Legiſlature.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"The laſt evening by Mr. Henry Thaxter, I received a letter from Stephen Jones and James Avery, Eſquires, dated at Machias, the 29th of June. They mention in it, that by letters from Col. Allan and Mr. Deleſdernier (a copy of which was encloſed) they are informed of a moſt daring inſult upon the dignity of this commonwealth and the United States, committed on the 26th of that month, by the civil cuſtom-houſe officers of the Britiſh province of New-Bruniwick, in ſeizing two veſſels, the property of the citizens of this commonwealth, and within the acknowledged juriſdiction of it.

"Col. Allan's letter, dated at Dudley-Iſland, the 27th of June, mentions, that the acts of New-Bruniwick, which are now publiſhed, extends the weſtern boundary of Charlotte county to the weſtern ſhore of Paſſamaquodde-Bay; that the ſeventh pariſh, called the Weſt-Iſles, includes Moore, Dudley and Frederick iſlands, expreſly; and conſeqnently that the United States are wholly debarred from all navigation in and into that bay.

"By enquiry of Mr. Thaxter, I find the two veſſels were ſeized, as they lay at anchor, near the weſtern ſhore of the weſt paſſage of Paſſamaquoddo.---This conduct correſponds to thoſe acts, and both together ſhew a diſpoſition to exclude us from the navigation of that Bay; and at the ſame time muſt be conſidered as a violation of the definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great-Britain."

On Saturday, the 8th inſtant, died, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. JOYCE BENEZET, relict of the late Mr. Anthony Benezet; and on Sunday evening her remains were interred in the Friends Burial-ground, attended by a large and reſpectable number of citizens: A few days before her death, ſhe was ſtruck with the palſy, and remained in a ſtate of apathy until ſhe died. She was pious and benevolent, and, as ſhe paſſed along the decline of life, "meek reſignation gently ſlop'd away."

Mr. BENEZET, who died about two years ſince, in his laſt will, bequeathed the annual income of his whole eſtate, forever (after the deceaſe of his wife) for the inſtruction and education of Negro and Mulatto children. In the humble and obſcure vocation of teaching thoſe children he ſpent ſeveral years of his life, from a deſire to make them uſeful members of ſociety.

"Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
"And ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's ſide;
"But in his duty prompt at every call,
"He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt, for all.
"And, as a bird each fond endearment tries
"To tempt its new-fledg'd offſpring to the ſkies,
"He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
"Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way."

Tueſday, the 11th inſtant, a band of robbers (four at leaſt) broke into the dwelling of Doctor Vanlear, in Cheſter county, about 14 miles weſt of this city, beat and cruelly treated the old gentleman, and plundered his houſe of ſome light goods, particularly ſilver plate to the value of fifty pounds.

A very ſingular event has lately happened at Machias in Maſſachuſetts: A Mr. ------ viſited a Miſs ------ by way of courtſhip five evenings (not ſucceſſively:) they were married; and Mrs. --- in five days after marriage became a mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and are like to do well; and in five days after the birth of theſe daughters, the mother was ſo well as to ride five miles to meeting.

From the Maryland Journal, July 4.

SUBSTANCE of Lord Carmarthen's anſwer to the requiſition of his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; &c. &c. on the 20th of laſt February, reſpecting the Britiſh Poſts held on the territories which were ceded by the late treaty of peace to the United States.----This very intereſting abſtract is inſerted in this paper at the particular requeſt of ſeveral patriotic citizens, who anxiouſly wiſh the reſpective ſtates would (ere it be too late) veſt Congreſs with power adequate to the great national buſineſs that claims their attention, and for the want of which this country hath already been materially injured in her intereſt and reputation.

"That when America ſhall manifeſt a real determination to fulfil her part of the treaty, Great-Britain will not heſitate to prove her ſincerity to co-operate in whatever points depend on her to carry every article of it into real and complete effect.

"The grievances complained of by merchants and other Britiſh ſubjects having eſtates, property and debts due to them in the ſeveral ſtates, are as follow:

"Maſſachuſetts Bay. The act paſſed the 3d of November, 1784, ſuſpending the payment of intereſt.

"New-York. The act of the 12th of July 1782, by which Britiſh creditors are precluded from the claim of intereſt on all debts before the firſt of January 1776, until after the firſt of January 1783, and executions of the principal are forbidden to be levied until the expiration of three years after the evacuation of New-York.

"The act of the 17th of March 1783, and confirmed by others in 1784 and 1785, &c.

"Pennſylvania. The law paſſed ſoon after the peace to reſtrain the recovery of old Britiſh debts for a given period.

"Maryland. The act of October 1780, allowing Britiſh debts to be paid into the treaſury, and that no proviſion is ſince made for it; the ſum paid in £ 144,574 9s. 4d. 1-2, equal to £ 3,615 18s. 2d. currency in ſpecie.

Virginia. By an edict of the governor, the 2d of July 1783, all Britiſh agents and factors who had arrived in that ſtate are ordered to depart the ſame; which reſtriction was removed by the legiſlature in November following, and the Britiſh agents and factors permitted to return.---That by an act of October 1784, all Britiſh debts are to be paid by ſeven equal payments; the firſt to be made the firſt of April 1786, and ſo on annually.---That no intereſt ſhall be allowed to Britiſh ſubjects for any time between the 19th of April 1775, and the 3d of March 1783, the ſaid time to be conſidered as one day---That no ſettlement made by bond or other ſpecialty ſhall carry intereſt.---This act paſſed the Houſe of Delegates and Senate, but did not at the ſame time receive all the formalities, therefore it is doubtful whether it exiſts as a law. The ſum paid into the treaſury, on account of Britiſh creditors, 273,554 l. 13s. 7d. equal to 12,035 l. ſterling.

"North-Carolina. Some acts in this ſtate complained of, but not particularly mentioned.

"South-Carolina. By an ordinance paſſed the 26th of March 1784, no ſuit ſhall be inſtituted for a debt previous to the 26th of February 1782, until the 1ſt of January 1785, when the intereſt only which had accrued ſince January 1780, might be recovered---and on the 1ſt of January 1786, one fourth part of the principal and all ſuch intereſt as might be then due, and ſo on.---By another act, 12th of October 1785, a debtor, during any period of a ſuit, is allowed to tender land, which, after being valued, the creditor is obliged to take at three-fourths of the valuation.---Theſe acts and others, and the conduct of this ſtate, are greatly complained of.

"Georgia. This ſtate is charged with having paſſed laws and regulations ſimilar to thoſe of South-Carolina, with the aggravated circumſtances, that the Judges from the Bench have declared that no ſuit ſhall be proceeded on if brought by a Britiſh ſubject, while, on the contrary, they allow Britiſh ſubjects to be ſued by their creditors.

"That no proviſion is made for the real property confiſcated and ſold for public ſervices, not for money paid into the treaſury. His lordſhip obſerves, that moſt of theſe recited acts which interrupt and prevent the collection of Britiſh debts, in the preamble run thus---"Whereas this ſtate is determined to fulfil and carry into effect the treaty in all its parts, &c. Upon the whole, that a Britiſh merchant is in ſome ſtates poſitively, in others virtually, prohibited by their leg ſlatures from recovering his property, which is a violation of the fourth article of the treaty of peace. In ſeveral ſtates judgment for intereſt for more than ſeven years is actually ſuſpended by law, whilſt in others, although the courts appear to be open, the lawyers are afraid to proſecute for Britiſh debts.

Thoſe debtors are deemed fortunate upon giving up all claim to intereſt (which is equal to 30, and in ſome caſes to 40 per cent.) who can obtain ſecurity for payment of the principal."

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1786. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

THE Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the expenditures of the civil liſt, poſtponed this forenoon.

And in debating the following paragraph, viz.

That the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice be one thouſand pounds per annum, and of each of the Aſſiſtant Judges ſix hundred pounds per annum, but that no expences by them incurred ſhall hereafter be paid by the counties, or out of the treaſury.

A diviſion of the queſtion on the paragraph was called for, viz.

That a ſeparate queſtion be taken on that part which reſpects the ſalaries of the Judges: Whereupon,

The queſtion being accordingly divided and ſtated,

The previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Smilie, Mr. J. Irvine, Mr. Rittenhouſe and Mr. Loller: Upon which

It was moved by Mr. Miller, and ſeconded by Mr. Lowrey,

To poſtpone the whole of the ſaid paragraph; which was

Carried in the affirmative.

Moved by Mr. R. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons,

To re-conſider ſo much of the ſaid paragraph as reſpects the expences incurred by the Judges, for the purpoſe of recommitting it, and

Carried in the negative.

Moved by Mr. Loller, and ſeconded by Mr. Trexler,

That the further conſideration of the ſaid report be poſtponed.

And the Yeas and Nays being called thereon by Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Hannum, were as follow, viz.

YEAS. J. Irvine, J. Clark, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, D. M'Conaughy, P. Gartner, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, J. Piper, F. Antes, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Bradley. 34.

NAYS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, M. Schmyſer, J. Lilly, A. Eichelberger, D. Davis, G. Woods, S. Dale, J. Hughes, S. Wheeler, D. Krouſe. 33.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The bill, entituled "An Act for veſting certain city lots therein mentioned in the truſtees, for a burial ground, for the uſe of the religious ſociety of Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſame church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction," and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs,

Ordered, that it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A letter from the Chairman of the Honorable the Congreſs of the United States was read, as follows viz.

SIR, New-York, April 1, 1786.

CONGRESS have, ſince their late act of the 15th of laſt February, relative to revenue, received official accounts that Rhode-Iſland has acceded to the impoſt. News-papers and private letters inform that Georgia and Maryland have done the ſame. There are good reaſons to believe that the legiſlature of New-York will, in their preſent ſeſſion, in like manner adopt it. Should theſe hopes be realized, there will be no obſtruction to the immediate operation of the continental impoſt, but the non-compliance of ſeveral ſtates with the recommendations of Congreſs of the 18th of April 1783, to eſtabliſh ſupplementary funds in addition to the impoſt, or the proviſoes in the Pennſylvania and Delaware grants of the five per cent. reſtraining their operation till all the ſtates had complied with both parts of the revenue ſyſtem of that date. From this ſtatement of facts it follows, that the impoſt muſt be unproductive, ſo acceded to by all the ſtates, till either all have eſtabliſhed ſupplementary funds, or till Pennſylvania and Delaware reviſe the proviſoes of their grants, reſtraining their operation till that event takes place. It is ſubmitted to the good ſenſe of Pennſylvania, whether it would not be advancive of the common intereſt of the union, to give immediate efficiency to the general impoſt as ſoon as it ſhall be agreed to by all the ſtates, without waiting for the eſtabliſhment of the ſupplementary funds in aid thereof. Should New-York, as is expected, adopt it, and the collection thereof be delayed till all the ſtates paſs the ſupplementary funds, a large ſum of money, much wanted for federal purpoſes, will be prevented from coming into the treaſury of the United States. As many of the legiſlatures of the ſtates which have not fully complied with the whole revenue ſyſtem are not in ſeſſion, much time muſt neceſſarily be conſumed before the ſupplementary funds can be univerſally eſtabliſhed, even though all the ſtates were well diſpoſed to their adoption. It is much to be wiſhed that the ſupplementary funds and the impoſt had gone hand in hand. Congreſs, in every act of theirs, have aſſociated them as eſſential parts on one ſyſtem, and it is their determination to urge the adoption of both; but as the preſent neceſſities of the union are great, they conceive it to be their duty to attempt the removal of every obſtruction to the immediate productiveneſs of that part of the ſyſtem, which promiſes to bring the ſpeedieſt and ampleſt ſupplies into the federal treaſury. The ſtates which have adopted the ſupplementary funds have now under reference from Congreſs a very preſſing recommendation in their favor. The ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware are alſo requeſted to reviſe the proviſoes in their reſpective grants, ſo as to give immediate operation to the impoſt when it ſhall be acceded to by all the ſtates. Anxious for the reſtoration of public credit, Congreſs wiſh to give inſtant efficiency to every plan that favors that deſirable purpoſe.---This application would have been delayed till the determination of New-York on the ſubject of the general impoſt was known, and till the official acts of Maryland and Georgia on the ſame ſubject had arrived; but it was apprehended that the ſhortneſs of your ſeſſion would not admit of this delay.

It is with regret that Congreſs requeſt any alteration even in the proviſoes of a law, which is acknowledged to be conformable to their own recommendations; but ſuch is the nature of our government, that any efficiency it poſſeſſes muſt ariſe from a diſpoſition of accommodation in the ſtates to each other, and of Congreſs to all. In obedience to the orders of Congreſs, in the chair of which I have the honor to ſit in the abſence of Mr. Preſident Hancock, I requeſt the favor of you to bring this matter under the conſideration of the legiſlature of your ſtate, as ſoon as circumſtances will permit.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
DAVID RAMSEY.

The Hon. THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Eſq;*

The enclоſures were alſo read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſaid letter and enclоſures were read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That they be referred to Meſſrs. R. Morris, Clymer, Whitehill, Loller and Findley, to report thereon.

A letter from Francis Bailey, printer, was read, ſetting forth, that he has one hundred and ninety-eight volumes of the printed laws of this commonwealth, which he will furniſh the Houſe with at a reaſonable price.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Abraham Witmer was read, ſetting forth the great inconveniencies travellers are expoſed to for want of a bridge being erected acroſs the Coneſtogoe creek, on the great road leading to Lancaſter, and ſtating the terms on which he would erect the ſame.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Perſifor Frazer was read, praying to be appointed to the offices of Regiſter of Wills, &c. and Recorder of Deeds for the county of Cheſter.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers coopers and packers of ſhad and herring for exportation from this ſtate was read, praying for alterations in the act of Aſſembly of the late province of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 24th of December, 1774, entituled "An Act to prevent frauds in the packing and preſerving ſhad and herring for exportation."

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed December 14th laſt, on the memorial of Edward Stiles, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read yeſterday, on the memorial of the committee of the merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom were referred the memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of this city, report---

That from the ſaid memorial, as well as other information, it appears that the tonnage impoſed on veſſels belonging to foreign kingdoms and ſtates, who have not entered into treaties of commerce with the United States, and the duty on rum imported into this ſtate in veſſels belonging to a foreign ſtate or kingdom, by an act paſſed on the 20th day of September, 1785, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate," &c. will be the means of injuring, in a very high degree, the revenue and commerce of this ſtate, if continued; becauſe veſſels of that deſcription, and rum ſubject to the aforeſaid duty, are admitted into the neighbouring ſtates without any charge or duty whatſoever.

The committee therefore recommend,

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for leſſening the tonnage on veſſels of the abovementioned deſcription, and repealing ſo much of the act aforeſaid as impoſes a duty of ſixpence per gallon on rum.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Clymer and Findley, be the committee, for the purpoſe contained in the foregoing reſolution.

[To be continued.]

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by
ELEAZER OSWALD,
(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA, Delivered at the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the *Pennſylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a HOUSE, with the uſe of the kitchen and garden, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Receiver-General's Office,

JULY 18, 1786.

IN conſequence of further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given: That purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." The following 36 CITY LOTS, on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1793 to 1828, incluſive, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchaſe money to be paid within 60 days after ſale. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

Northampton township, Bucks county, July 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Northampton township, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD CARVIN, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort jacket with metal buttons, a felt hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them, carried with him one ſhirt and a pair of trowſers; his hands are very full of warts: Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES BOYLES.

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, near 13 hands high, ſhot before, and branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HIBBERD.

Darby, the 6th Month 10th, 1786.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD for CASH,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties, a few doors below where Mr. Peter Knight formerly lived, containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet 20 feet, and extending in length from Front to Oak-ſtreet 155 feet, and in breadth on Oak-ſtreet 19 feet, free from ground-rent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to George Davis, Eſq; now in occupation. For terms apply to Mr. Peter Knight, merchant, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, or Thomas Pool Williams, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, at Mrs. Montgomery's, a few doors above the Sheriff's-Office, in the Northern-Liberties. If not ſold by the 25th inſt. at private ſale, it will then be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, at 12 o'clock.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB JOHNSON, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Red Lion, a roan HORSE, branded D. L. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away. †

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-houſe, in this city, on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; of which all city Conſtables and all perſons, bound by recognizance to appear thereat, are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. All public houſe-keepers within the city, are alſo notified to apply to this Court for recommendations for licences for the enſuing year. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 22d inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation or Piece of Land, bounded by Penny-pack creek, and on the great road which leads from Philadelphia to Buſſel-town, containing 21 acres, more or leſs, and is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs, being about ten miles from the city; and ſold as the eſtate of Samuel Scott Booze, lately deceaſed, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendirioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 22d inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory frame Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of the ſtate highway from Philadelphia to Frankford; containing in breadth on ſaid highway 40 feet, and in depth along a 30 feet road or ſtreet, leading to Germantown road, 100 feet, bounded by Frankford road aforeſaid, by a 30 feet road, and by ground belonging to Sarah Maſters, ſubject to a yearly rent of 21 milled dollars, and is a good ſtand for a tradeſman; taken in execution as the property of Richard Butler, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia; containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 105 feet, to a 15 feet alley; bounded northward by John Cummings's lot, eaſtward by ſaid alley, ſouthward by a lot of Adam Stricker's, and weſtward by Second ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 18 dollars per annum; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Thomas Ireland, deceaſed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain frame Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate between Third and Fourth ſtreets, continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, formerly in the townſhip of Wicaco, now called the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 19 feet and a half, and extending that breadth weſtward, between lot No. 31, aſſigned to Charles Maſſey and Ann his wife, and lot No. 33, aſſigned to Samuel Maſſey and Lætitia his wife, and lot No. 35 aſſigned to Thomas Pryor; containing in length, on the north ſide thereof, 126 feet, and on the ſouth ſide 127 feet; ſubject to the yearly rent or ſum of 26 Spaniſh milled pieces of eight and 2-3 parts of a piece of eight, and to the payment of the yearly taxes thereon; taken in execution as the property of Edward Almond, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituated in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 83 feet by land of Chriſtopher Hood, on the eaſt 15 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; and 3 feet by an alley, on the ſouth 80 feet by land of Peter Bonaventure D'Artois, and on the weſt 18 feet by Second-ſtreet; taken in execution, as the property of George Jeſſro, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and bounded on the north 86 feet by land of Timothy Pickering, Eſq; on the eaſt by land of ſaid Timothy Pickering, on the ſouth 83 feet by land of George Jeſſro, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet; taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Hood, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Jones's 18 feet alley, and bounded on the north ſide thereof 54 feet and 2 inches (alſo by a 3 feet alley) on the eaſt 18 feet and 2 inches by ------ Jones's 18 feet alley, on the ſouth 54 feet and 2 inches by land of Benjamin Smith, and on the weſt 18 feet and 1 inch by land of Peter Bonaventure D. Artois; taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Koppler, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authorised and directed, in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the Court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said Courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

Resolved, That the said Court assemble at the City of New-York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the several States are requested to re-publish the above Resolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all persons concerned.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick HOUSE, and KITCHEN, and lot of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Shippen-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, being about 18 feet 6 inches front on Shippen-street aforesaid, and 60 feet in depth, bounded eastward by Capt. Park's house and lot, southward by Shippen-street, &c. this and the adjacent house and lot is subject to a groundrent of 9l. 10s. sterling per annum; taken in execution, and sold as part of the estate of Joseph Falconer, late deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the premises, the 15th of August next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, situate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Chester, six miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two story brick house and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and stabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, and also lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any person in Philadelphia, wishing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Newlin and West Bradford townships, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 9th instant, two native Irish servant men, who have been about ten months in the country, one of them named PATRICK ROE, a taylor by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a round faced thick well set fellow, of a down look and fair complexion, with short dark coloured bushy hair, has a slow hobbling gait, one of his ancle bones is somewhat larger than the other, the skin on the inside of his hands is at present much ruffled or worn; had on an old shirt and pair of trowsers, both of them patched, a linen waistcoat, and a brown coloured cloth coatee, an old wool hat, and an old pair of shoes, tied with strings, but will probably partake with his companion. The other named THOMAS BUTLER, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round faced, thick and well set, has a great faultering in his speech, and a remarkable scar on the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, three shirts of home spun flaxen linen, four pair of tow trowsers, striped of a copperas colour, two old wool hats, and one half worn castor, the lining of which was loose, a brown coatee of home spun cloth, with wooden buttons, and two double breasted linsey waistcoats. Whoever apprehends and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either of them.

July 11, 1786. CALEB PEIRCE,
¶ JOHN YOUNG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the evening of the 24th of June last, an Irish SERVANT MAN, named John Bohannon about 22 years of age, has dark hair, somewhat curled, fresh coloured, marked with the small-pox, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he went away a dark brown cloth coat with white metal buttons, the pockets inside, a jacket, the fore parts of which are striped cotton, the hind parts linen, Nankeen breeches, a home made flax shirt, white cotton stockings, calf skin shoes with brass buckles, a white wool hat, striped silk handkerchief, has lost one of his fore upper teeth which shews very remarkable, it is supposed he is protected by John Armstrong, innkeeper in Second-street below the Draw-bridge, as said Armstrong offered to buy his time after he was run away, and also brought said servant to this country. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE HEPPLER.

Providence township, Montgomery county, July 3d, 1786.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

WAS taken up, on the 14th ult. by the subscriber, in Strasburg township, 4 miles from the Gap-Tavern, a light grey horse, with an old saddle seated with buckskin, and a double rein bridle; supposed to be the same advertised by John Pyewell, in the Pennsylvania Gazette. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take him away.

Strasburg township, JAMES KENNEY.
3d July, 1786. †

ALL persons having any demands against ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are desired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORNE and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, situate on the Lancaster road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-house, the situation is very convenient for getting skins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a considerable stock of bark is laid in this season: A piece of grass land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-house. Apply to John Price near the premises, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-street, *for the Benefit of sundry Corporations and Societies, instituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceased Clergymen,*

The BOOK of
COMMON PRAYER,
And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
As revised and proposed to the Use
OF
The Protestant Episcopal CHURCH,
At a Convention of the said CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, | MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-street,

A SERMON,

Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21st Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the

CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal CHURCH,

In the states of *New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.

By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Christ-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

BANK of *North-America.*

JULY 1, 1786.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their Representatives, at any time after the tenth instant.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South side of Market-street Wharff, have for Sale, on the lowest terms, by wholesale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; West-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; best Holland Gin; Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the first Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alspice; Mustard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; best Jar Raisins; Currants; coarse and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Gloucester Cheese of the best Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from his master, on the 28th ult. JOHN LYNCH, from Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, has black hair, about 30 years old, a complexion apt to redden either with the sun or liquor, large eyes and prominent cheek bones, chews tobacco, apt to drink, very talkative, swears hard, values himself as a sailor and traveller, and can do farming work tolerably well; had on a bear-skin jacket, coarse brown linen shirt and trowsers, an old beaver hat, edged with velvet, he took with him a change of clothes, viz. a half worn light blue camblet coat, nankeen waistcoat, and striped bed-tick trowsers. Whoever takes up said Lynch, and lodges him in any gaol in this state, New-York or Maryland, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for Maryland, New-York, or attempt his old occupation of following the sea, therefore all masters of vessels are expresly forbid taking him off. §

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at the head of the Falling Spring, in Franklin county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 28th ult. two indented servant men. viz. JOHN MULVENEY, an Irishman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, and short fair hair, grey eyes, has a small scar under one of his eye-brows, and on said scar two warts or teats; had on or took with him when he went away, two hemp linen shirts, one pair of tow trowsers, an old beaver hat, with a small rent in the crown; he says he was a soldier in the continental army, and is a weaver by trade.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, short brown hair, grey eyes, and heavy brows; had on or took with him, a lead coloured coat and waistcoat of home-made cloth, two hempen shirts, one pair of old trowsers, one pair of patched shoes, and a wool hat. Said servants also took with them one broad-cloth coat and waistcoat, of a light colour, one pair of velvet breeches, spotted red and white, one pair drab coloured ditto, with brass buttons, one pair of boots, the legs of which are buck-skin, with calf-skin tops. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any gaol in the United States, so that I may have them again, shall have the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for any one of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

May 30, 1786. † WILLIAM LONG.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of this city, bookbinder and stationer, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are also desired to bring them in for adjustment, to MARY TAYLOR)
¶ Wm. ADCOCK,) Administrat.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late *John Thornhill*, deceased, that unless they call and settle the same on or before the first day of August next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for settlement, to

c 3m JOSEPH THORNHILL, RICHARD THORNHILL, JOHN THORNHILL, JOHN DOWERS, } Administrators.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-street, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests, of the last importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, silks and sattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian silks, silk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, slabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimstone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various sizes,
FOR SALE BY
Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
At their STORE in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets. §6w.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,
At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's,

FRENCH BURRS of various sizes and dimensions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; several odd ones of different sizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all sizes commonly used, or that may be ordered, of the best grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this state.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extensive and compleat assortment, just imported from the Manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting Business, and to be disposed of *at the former low rates*, at the stores abovementioned, or in Spruce-street, three doors from Third-street.

MILLERS and others may be supplied with Cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *some of which are much finer than usual*:---Those who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furnished with such CLOTHS as will certainly answer their purposes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1786. tbc. 6 w.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Chesnut street, has for sale,

AN elegant musical spring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and English gold watches, silver ditto, assorted from £5, to £14, also an assortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be constantly supplied with those articles very reasonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as usual. §7w.

DANIEL TYSON

as removed his STORE to Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, and opposite to the Bunch of Grapes Inn,
Where he has for SALE, a Large and General
Assortment of DRY GOODS,
As usual: Consisting of---

COARSE, fine, and superfine broadcloths,
Felt, castor and beaver hats and hatters trimmings,
English and Flemish bed ticken,
Brabant sheetings,
Calicoes and chintzes, cambricks,
Camblets, calimancoes, durants and shalloons,
Cutlery and ironmongery,
Drillings, diapers,
Gloves and mitts, muslins,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hose,
Jeans and jeanets,
Corduroys and thicksets,
Figured jeans and corduroys,
Plated stirrups, bitts, &c.
Plated side-board furniture,
Plated buttons and buckles, with a variety of other articles:

Also, A compleat assortment of fine and coarse *Boulting Cloths*,
160 hogsheads James river tobacco,
Coffee in barrels, almonds in casks,
A 13 inch cable, and anchor of suitable weight,
A few casks Seneca snake-root, &c. &c.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the first quality; there is a sufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to grass; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house, also a framed Overseer's house, barn, stable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and school, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authorised by the Devisees of James Nourse, Esq; deceased, to shew the premises, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, American born, about 20 years of age, and her two children; one a female near three years of age; and the other a male child at the mother's breast. The mother and the children are to be sold together in the country. The first is duly registered; she is a strong and laborious wench, and well understands the duties of a servant. She is to be sold in the country, as she breeds fast, which is disagreeable to the small family with which she lives. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. June 22, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.